TEST NINJAS

PRACTICE ASSESSMENT

STUDENT TEST BOOK

Test Ninjas SSAT® Middle Level Practice Test 1

Middle Level · Grades 5–7 · Full-length practice test with answer sheet, answer key and scoring worksheet

150	6	170
SCORED QUESTIONS	SECTIONS	MINUTES

STUDENT NAME _____ DATE _____ INSTRUCTOR _____

BEFORE YOU BEGIN

- Read the directions at the start of each section.
- Work only in the section you're timed on; don't go back or ahead.
- Mark one answer per question on the answer sheet (page 5).
- Wrong answers cost ¼ point; skip a question if you can't rule out any choice.
- Don't look at the answer key until you've finished.

TEST INFORMATION

TIMING
170 minutes, 6 sections

MATERIALS
Pencils · eraser · no calculator

SCORING
Practice only · unofficial

STOP **Do not open this test book until instructed.**

STUDENT ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I understand that this practice test is unofficial and that any resulting score is an estimate. STUDENT INITIALS _____

SSAT® is a registered trademark of the Enrollment Management Association, which is not affiliated with, and does not endorse, this product.

© 2026 Test Ninjas. All rights reserved.

Published by Test Ninjas

Test Ninjas creates independent practice assessments and instructional resources designed to support focused academic preparation.

DOCUMENT
Test Ninjas SSAT® Middle Level Practice Test 1

EDITION IDENTIFIER
TEST NINJAS · SSAT-ML-T01 · 2026.10

PUBLISHER
Test Ninjas · test-ninjas.com

LEVEL
Middle Level (Grades 5–7)

Copyright and permitted use

© 2026 Test Ninjas. All rights reserved. Except for third-party names, trademarks, and material expressly identified otherwise, the original questions, passages, explanations, selection, arrangement, and page design in this publication are protected by applicable copyright law.

A lawful purchaser or authorized user may print copies for personal study or for students in one class or instructional group that the user directly teaches. This limited permission does not transfer ownership and does not permit sharing beyond that group.

Uses requiring prior written permission

No other part of this publication may be copied, reproduced, adapted, translated, distributed, transmitted, publicly displayed, uploaded, resold, sublicensed, or stored in a shared repository. The content may not be scraped, bulk-extracted, incorporated into another question bank or commercial product, or used to train, tune, benchmark, or evaluate an automated system without prior written permission from Test Ninjas.

For permissions or licensing inquiries, use the contact information provided at **test-ninjas.com**.

Independent publication and score notice

SSAT® is a registered trademark of the Enrollment Management Association, which is not affiliated with, and does not endorse, this product.

This is an independent, unofficial practice publication. It is not an official test form, and its questions, timing guidance, answer explanations, and score estimates are provided for educational use only. Test Ninjas makes reasonable efforts to maintain accuracy, but published test specifications and scoring practices may change.

How this test works

This test book follows the Middle Level SSAT: the same sections, question counts and time limits, in the same order. Time each section separately, and take it in one sitting if you can.

#	SECTION	LENGTH	TIME
1	Writing Sample	Choose 1 of 2 prompts	25 minutes
2	Quantitative 1	25 questions	30 minutes
3	Reading	40 questions	40 minutes
4	Verbal	60 questions	30 minutes
5	Quantitative 2	25 questions	30 minutes
6	Experimental (unscored)	16 questions	15 minutes

Scoring

Each correct answer earns 1 point, each wrong answer loses ¼ point, and a skipped question earns 0. That raw score is converted to a scaled score for Verbal, Quantitative (both sections together) and Reading. The writing sample and the experimental section are not scored. Score yourself with the answer key and scoring worksheet at the back of this book.

Before the questions

- Set a timer for each section.
- Do scratch work in this test book.
- Use a No. 2 pencil and mark the answer sheet.
- Stop when time is called, even mid-section.

NO TEST MATERIAL ON THIS PAGE

THE TEST BEGINS ON THE NEXT PAGE

SSAT MIDDLE LEVEL · PRACTICE TEST 1

Answer Sheet

Fill in one circle per question. Erase changes completely.

SECTION 2 · QUANTITATIVE 1

1	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	10	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	19	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
2	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	11	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	20	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
3	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	12	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	21	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
4	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	13	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	22	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
5	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	14	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	23	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
6	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	15	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	24	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
7	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	16	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	25	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
8	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	17	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ		
9	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	18	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ		

SECTION 3 · READING

1	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	15	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	29	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
2	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	16	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	30	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
3	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	17	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	31	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
4	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	18	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	32	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
5	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	19	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	33	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
6	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	20	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	34	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
7	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	21	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	35	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
8	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	22	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	36	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
9	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	23	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	37	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
10	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	24	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	38	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
11	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	25	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	39	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
12	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	26	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	40	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
13	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	27	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ		
14	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	28	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ		

SECTION 4 · VERBAL

1	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	16	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	31	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	46	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
2	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	17	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	32	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	47	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
3	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	18	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	33	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	48	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
4	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	19	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	34	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	49	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
5	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	20	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	35	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	50	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
6	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	21	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	36	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	51	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
7	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	22	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	37	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	52	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
8	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	23	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	38	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	53	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
9	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	24	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	39	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	54	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
10	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	25	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	40	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	55	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
11	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	26	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	41	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	56	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
12	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	27	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	42	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	57	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
13	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	28	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	43	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	58	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
14	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	29	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	44	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	59	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
15	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	30	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	45	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	60	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ

SECTION 5 · QUANTITATIVE 2

1	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	10	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	19	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
2	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	11	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	20	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
3	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	12	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	21	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
4	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	13	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	22	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
5	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	14	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	23	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
6	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	15	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	24	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
7	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	16	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	25	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
8	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	17	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ		
9	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	18	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ		

SECTION 6 · EXPERIMENTAL (UNSCORED)

1	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	7	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	13	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
2	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	8	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	14	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
3	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	9	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	15	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
4	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	10	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	16	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ
5	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	11	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ		
6	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ	12	Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ		

1

SECTION 1

Writing Sample

25 minutes · unscored

DIRECTIONS

You have 25 minutes to plan and write a response to **one** of the two topics below. **Choose ONE topic and circle its letter.** A response to any other topic is not acceptable.

Write your response in ink on the lined pages provided. You may use the space below the topics to make notes or plan before you begin writing. Notes made there are not part of your response.

You are limited to **two pages**. Write only inside the lines and on both sides of the paper.

TOPIC A

Use this sentence as the first sentence of a story: A package arrived with no address, no stamp, and a key taped to the top.

TOPIC B

Imagine you could fill a box for someone to open one hundred years from now. What would you put inside, and what would your choices show that person about life today?

NOTES AND PLANNING (NOT PART OF YOUR RESPONSE)

WRITING SAMPLE · PAGE 1 OF 2 · CIRCLE THE LETTER OF YOUR TOPIC: A B

2

SECTION 2

Quantitative 1

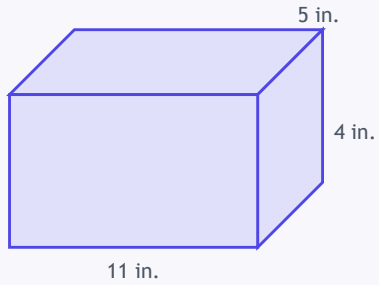
25 questions · 30 minutes

DIRECTIONS

Each question has five answer choices. Choose the best answer and fill in its circle on your answer sheet. Work the problems in your test book; scratch paper and calculators are not allowed. Figures are drawn as accurately as possible unless a note says otherwise.

1 GEOMETRY AND MEASUREMENT — MULTIPLE CHOICE

Chalk blocks for marking out the tug-of-war line arrive in the box drawn below, packed to the brim with cubes measuring 1 inch on each edge. Its inside space is 11 inches across, 5 inches deep and 4 inches tall.



How many 1-inch cubes does the box hold?

A) 2
B) 20
C) 55
D) 220
E) 238

2 DATA ANALYSIS AND PROBABILITY — MULTIPLE CHOICE

Once a month the library clears its display and sets it up around a fresh theme. The table below counts the books put out in each of the first four months.

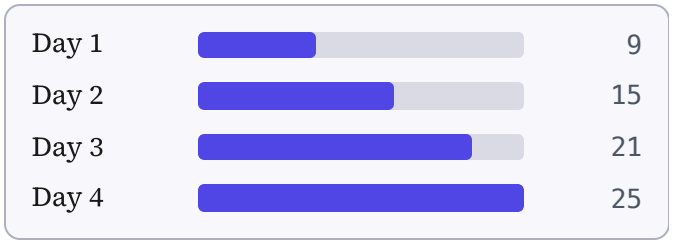
Month	1	2	3	4
Books on the table	6	11	16	21

If the pattern goes on in the same way, how many books will be on the table in the sixth month?

A) 24
B) 26
C) 31
D) 36
E) 42

3 DATA ANALYSIS AND PROBABILITY — MULTIPLE CHOICE

For the art worksheet, use the four daily values in the bar chart shown below.



What is their range?

A) 9
B) 10
C) 15
D) 16
E) 17

4 NUMBER SENSE AND OPERATIONS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

A volleyball net is set at 224 centimeters for the younger age group and at 235 centimeters for the older age group. Each height is rounded to the nearest ten centimeters. What is the sum of the two rounded heights, in centimeters?

A) 405

B) 450

C) 459

D) 460

E) 470

5 ALGEBRA — MULTIPLE CHOICE

For the biology worksheet, examine $5n + 3 < 44$. Find the greatest integer n.

A) 4

B) 5

C) 6

D) 7

E) 8

6 ALGEBRA — MULTIPLE CHOICE

A laboratory starts with 400 milliliters of a solution in one flask. It pours 1/2 of that into a second flask, and then pours 4/5 of what is in the second flask into a third. How many milliliters end up in the third flask?

A) 4

B) 40

C) 80

D) 120

E) 160

7 NUMBER SENSE AND OPERATIONS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

For the chess worksheet: -2°F, then +27° and −9°. Find final temperature.

A) -20

B) -11

C) 16

D) 18

E) 25

8 DATA ANALYSIS AND PROBABILITY — MULTIPLE CHOICE

A zoo sells a map of its exhibits at the gate. On the first four Saturdays of the summer it sold 96 maps, then 84, then 72, then 60. If the pattern continues, how many maps will it sell on the seventh Saturday?

A) 24

B) 36

C) 48

D) 60

E) 120

9 GEOMETRY AND MEASUREMENT — MULTIPLE CHOICE

For the coding worksheet, use the rectangle shown below.

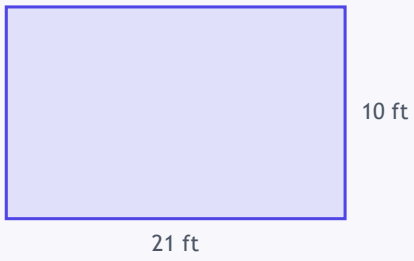


Figure not drawn to scale.

What is its area, in square feet?

A) 62

B) 100

C) 200

D) 210

E) 420

10 GEOMETRY AND MEASUREMENT — MULTIPLE CHOICE

For the community worksheet, use the circle shown below.



Figure not drawn to scale.

Using 22/7 for π, what is its circumference, in centimeters?

A) 56
B) 88
C) 120
D) 148
E) 176

11 ALGEBRA — MULTIPLE CHOICE

For the debate worksheet, evaluate 5x + 14 for x = 7. Find the result.

A) 49
B) 50
C) 51
D) 105
E) 133

12 ALGEBRA — MULTIPLE CHOICE

A chalk drawing contest measures the pavement out into squares. An artist pays $3 to enter and then $2 for each square the drawing uses. What does an artist who uses 7 squares pay in all?

A) $3.50
B) $10
C) $14
D) $17
E) $35

13 NUMBER SENSE AND OPERATIONS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

For the drama worksheet, evaluate (9 + 3) × 9 − 3. What result?

A) 104
B) 105
C) 106
D) 108
E) 111

14 NUMBER SENSE AND OPERATIONS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

The lemonade stand at the end of the street keeps one price on its sign from noon until closing. A digital scale beside the cash box says that a full pitcher weighs 6.548 pounds. What is 6.548 rounded to the nearest tenth?

A) 2.5
B) 5
C) 6.5
D) 6.6
E) 7

15 NUMBER SENSE AND OPERATIONS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

Four items on a grocery list weigh 349 grams, 239 grams, 149 grams and 449 grams. Round each weight to the nearest hundred grams. Which of these is the closest estimate, in grams, of the four weights added together?

A) 1,000

B) 1,186

C) 1,190

D) 1,400

E) 2,800

16 DATA ANALYSIS AND PROBABILITY — MULTIPLE CHOICE

For the finance worksheet: mean(13, 22, 28, x) = 20. Find x.

A) -3

B) 16

C) 17

D) 18

E) 20

17 GEOMETRY AND MEASUREMENT — MULTIPLE CHOICE

A fence around the garden is built from 26 posts set the same distance apart. The gate can be painted in any of 4 colors, and the post caps come in any of 5 shapes. How many different gate-and-cap pairings are possible?

A) 20

B) 25

C) 29

D) 40

E) 80

18 GEOMETRY AND MEASUREMENT — MULTIPLE CHOICE

The sidewalk between two driveways on Acorn Street is made of 9 square slabs laid end to end, and each slab measures 4 feet along the sidewalk. How many inches long is the whole stretch between the driveways? (1 foot = 12 inches)

A) 36

B) 48

C) 63

D) 108

E) 432

19 NUMBER SENSE AND OPERATIONS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

A greenhouse has 36 trays to set out on shelves so that every shelf holds the same number of trays with none left over. Counting 1 tray per shelf and all 36 on a single shelf, how many different numbers of trays per shelf are possible?

A) 2

B) 4

C) 5

D) 8

E) 9

20 ALGEBRA — MULTIPLE CHOICE

A hopscotch grid is chalked on the blacktop. The first block of it holds □ squares. A second block adds 9 squares and a third block adds 6 more, so the finished grid holds 30 squares. The number sentence □ + 9 + 6 = 30 is true. What number does □ stand for?

A) 4.50

B) 15

C) 21

D) 24

E) 45

21 ALGEBRA — MULTIPLE CHOICE

For the library worksheet, test $8n + 7 < 152$. Find the greatest integer n.

A) 15

B) 16

C) 17

D) 18

E) 19

22 NUMBER SENSE AND OPERATIONS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

An orchestra seats its sections. Each string section has 7 players in the front row and 5 further rows of 4 players, and there are 2 such sections, so the number of string players is $2 \times (7 + 5 \times 4)$. What is the value of this expression?

A) 28

B) 54

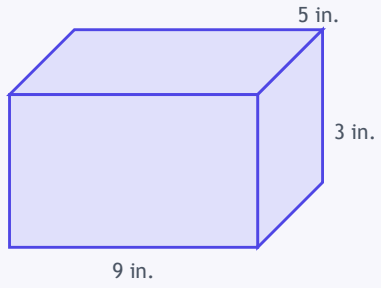
C) 76

D) 96

E) 280

23 GEOMETRY AND MEASUREMENT — MULTIPLE CHOICE

A jar of sea glass gathered over several summers by the shore is emptied into the box below, and the box is filled right to the top.



Inside measurements of the box.

How many cubes 1 inch on every edge would exactly fill the box?

A) 112.50

B) 114

C) 135

D) 174

E) 225

24 NUMBER SENSE AND OPERATIONS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

For the music worksheet, find 40% of 2,600 square feet. What area?

A) 40

B) 65

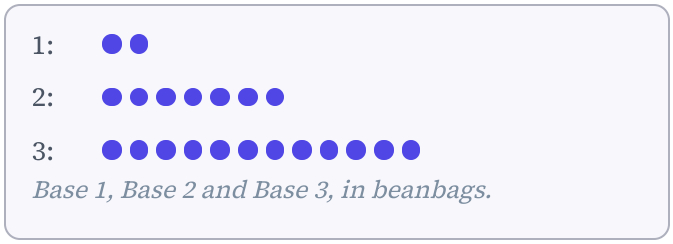
C) 520

D) 1,039

E) 1,040

25 ALGEBRA MULTIPLE CHOICE

In a game of tag each safe base is marked out with beanbags, and a base holds only three players at a time. The first three bases are shown below.



Base 1, Base 2 and Base 3, in beanbags.

If the pattern goes on in the same way, how many beanbags does Base 6 need?

A) 22
B) 27
C) 30
D) 32
E) 44

STOP If you finish before time is called, check your work in this section only. Don't turn to another section.

3

SECTION 3

Reading

40 questions · 40 minutes

DIRECTIONS

Read each passage, then answer the questions about it. Answer on the basis of what the passage states or implies. Line numbers in the margin help you find the lines a question mentions.

PASSAGE 1 · QUESTIONS 1–5

In the first decades of the telephone, a call did not travel by itself. Somebody moved it, by hand, one call at a time.

That somebody sat at a plug board. Picture a wall of small round holes, called jacks, standing upright at about the height of a person's face, with one jack for every telephone in town. On the shelf below lay rows of cords, each ending in a brass plug and each waiting to be pushed into a hole. The whole thing looked less like a machine than like a loom, and a switchboard operator worked it the way a weaver works a loom: fast, with both hands, hardly looking down.

The first operators were teenage boys hired away from telegraph offices, and the companies decided almost at once that the boys were too short-tempered with customers. Emma Nutt went to work in Boston on September 1, 1878, the first woman to hold the job, and within a few years the work belonged to women almost entirely. A good operator knew hundreds of jacks by touch and could carry several conversations in her head at once.

A long-distance call was harder and much slower. No operator could reach a telephone three states away. She could only reach another operator standing closer to it, who reached another closer still, so that a call across the country might pass through the hands of half a dozen strangers. The caller often gave up waiting, hung up, and was rung back when the last plug finally went home.

1 MAIN IDEA — MULTIPLE CHOICE

The passage moves from plug-board handwork to the delays of a long-distance call. Which statement best captures its central idea?

A) Switchboards failed mainly because the first teenage operators treated callers impatiently.

B) Early telephone service depended on skilled operators who physically built each connection.

C) Long-distance service became practical only after callers learned to wait for return calls.

D) The plug board was designed to copy both the appearance and the purpose of a weaver's loom.

E) Emma Nutt invented a method that let one operator manage several conversations at once.

2 INFERENCE — MULTIPLE CHOICE

The passage suggests that a long-distance call took so long mainly because

A) storms often brought down the wires that ran between distant towns

B) each operator could reach only as far as the next operator down the line

C) callers were expected to hang up and wait to be rung back

D) operators in distant towns spoke to one another instead of to the caller

E) only operators in distant towns spoke to one another instead of to the caller

3 TONE / STYLE / FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE — MULTIPLE CHOICE

The comparison of the plug board to a loom (lines 7-9) mainly emphasizes

A) how old-fashioned the equipment must have looked to visitors

B) only how much a small town had to spend to build a switchboard

C) the practiced hand work the board demanded of the operator

D) how much a small town had to spend to build a switchboard

E) how badly the cords tangled by the end of a long shift

4 SUPPORTING IDEAS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

According to the passage, telephone companies were unhappy with their first operators because

A) those operators were rude to the customers

B) those operators could not remember the numbers on the board

C) women were willing to work much longer shifts

D) the telegraph offices wanted those operators back

E) only those operators could not remember the numbers on the board

5 SUPPORTING IDEAS MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which statement is made in line 2 of the passage about the operators who connected every telephone call by hand?

A) Line 2 states: Somebody moved it, by hand, one call at a time

B) Line 2 states: Picture a wall of small round holes, called jacks, standing upright at about the height of...

C) Line 2 states: The first operators were teenage boys hired away from telegraph offices, and the companies decided almost...

D) Line 2 states: A good operator knew hundreds of jacks by touch and could carry several conversations in her...

E) Line 2 states: The caller often gave up waiting, hung up, and was rung back when the last plug...

PASSAGE 2 · QUESTIONS 6–10

Many migrating animals travel at night, when artificial light can alter signals that once came mainly from the sky.
The trouble is not that every lamp produces the same effect or that animals simply forget their routes.
A light's height, direction, brightness, and timing can change how strongly it interferes with movement.
Understanding those details allows communities to reduce harm without demanding total darkness after sunset.
During a migration season, bright lights on a glass tower can draw night-flying birds toward the building.
Some birds circle the glow, spend needed energy, or collide with windows that reflect open sky.
An insect that normally keeps a distant natural light at a steady angle may react differently to a nearby bulb.
It can spiral around the lamp instead of continuing toward feeding or breeding habitat.
Useful changes therefore focus first on the places and hours that create the greatest risk.
Managers can dim unnecessary tower lights and close blinds when large numbers of birds are passing through.
Along a path, shielded lamps can aim illumination downward instead of scattering it into the sky and nearby plants.
Timers can reduce lighting late at night while keeping entrances lit when people are actually using them.
These steps do not treat human safety and animal movement as competing choices with only one winner.
They ask where light is needed, how much is useful, and when a lower level can do the same job.
Monitoring remains important because a change that helps birds at a tower may not solve an insect problem beside a pond.
The goal is a dark corridor in time and space: enough connected relief for travelers to keep moving.

6 MAIN IDEA — MULTIPLE CHOICE

The passage's central point is that communities can limit light-related migration problems by

A) adjusting lighting at the particular places and times where it causes harm

B) turning off every outdoor light throughout the entire year

C) moving all migrating animals away from towns and buildings

D) using one identical lamp design for birds and insects everywhere

E) keeping buildings brighter so animals learn to avoid them

7 SUPPORTING IDEAS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

How do the bird and insect examples in lines 5–8 differ?

A) Birds travel only by day, while the insect travels only during a migration season.

B) Birds mistake lamps for food, while the insect mistakes windows for open sky.

C) Birds are disturbed only beside ponds, while the insect is disturbed only on towers.

D) Birds stop using natural signals, while the insect immediately forgets its destination.

E) Birds may circle a tower or strike glass, while an insect may spiral around a nearby bulb.

8 INFERENCE MULTIPLE CHOICE

The discussion of shielded lamps in line 11 implies that the direction of light matters because shielding can

A) keep useful light on a path while reducing light that reaches wildlife elsewhere

B) make every bulb invisible to both people and animals

C) cause insects to use the same route as migrating birds

D) replace the need to monitor conditions near a pond

E) increase the amount of light scattered into the sky

9 ORGANIZATION / LOGIC MULTIPLE CHOICE

The third paragraph, lines 9–12, is organized mainly as

A) a claim that lighting is harmless followed by evidence against that claim

B) a timeline showing how birds and insects evolved their routes

C) a general strategy followed by several examples of putting it into practice

D) a comparison of two towns that adopted opposite laws

E) a list of questions that scientists have been unable to study

10 TONE / STYLE / FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE MULTIPLE CHOICE

In line 16, the phrase “a dark corridor in time and space” refers to

A) an enclosed tunnel built to keep all animals away from people

B) a route that remains unlit for humans every night of the year

C) a glass hallway in which birds can see reflected sky

D) connected periods and places where reduced light lets migrating animals continue their journeys

E) a single pond where birds and insects must end their migration

PASSAGE 3 · QUESTIONS 11–15

Nothing on a comics page moves. The paper is still, the ink is dry, and yet a reader will tell you afterward that the bicycle went around the corner. Three ordinary tricks do that work, and all three can be watched at once on a single panel.

The first trick is the easiest to point at. Behind the rider the artist has laid down a fan of thin strokes, all running the same way, all lined up with the direction she is traveling. These are speed lines. They are not smoke and they are not shadow, and nothing on a real street looks like them. They stand in for the smear an eye gets when something crosses in front of it too quickly to hold. The more of them there are, and the tighter they are packed, the faster the rider seems to be going.

The second trick is not inside the panel at all. It is the blank strip along the panel's right edge, the panel gutter, and it holds this drawing apart from the next one. In that next panel the rider is already out of the turn and halfway up the block. Nothing shows what happened in between, because the artist has drawn none of it. The reader supplies it, in the space of a blink, without noticing the work. A gutter is the one part of a comic the reader has to fill in, and it is where a surprising amount of the motion is made.

The third trick is a matter of size. Hand one drawing an entire sheet of paper, which is what a splash page is, and the eye slows down and stays a while. Had this corner been drawn that large, the turn would read as a moment held still rather than a moment rushing past. Squeezed small, with a gutter waiting on either side, the very same drawing pushes the reader onward. Speed on a page is partly a question of how much room a picture is given.

11 MAIN IDEA — MULTIPLE CHOICE

Speed lines, a blank gutter, and panel size each affect the bicycle scene. What larger idea connects those examples?

A) Comic artists create convincing motion by copying the blur and shadows that appear on a real street.

B) Most of the motion in a comic comes from the reader's work in the gutter between two panels.

C) Giving an action drawing more space makes the pictured event seem faster and more urgent.

D) A rider's leaning pose is more important to a sense of motion than any decision about lines or panels.

E) Comic artists combine visual marks and page layout to make still drawings seem to move at different speeds.

12 INFERENCE — MULTIPLE CHOICE

It can be inferred from the third paragraph that an artist who wanted the rider to seem slower could

A) move the rider closer to the center of the panel

B) draw fewer speed lines and space them farther apart

C) leave the wheel pointing straight ahead instead of sideways

D) put the panel at the bottom of the page rather than the middle

E) only put the panel at the bottom of the page rather than the middle

13 INFERENCE — MULTIPLE CHOICE

The passage suggests that an artist who wanted to cover a long stretch of the ride in very little space could

A) fill the panel with far more speed lines than it needs

B) make the gutter as wide as the panels on either side

C) draw the rider several times over inside one panel

D) draw the start and the end and let the gutter hold the rest

E) only make the gutter as wide as the panels on either side

14 SUPPORTING IDEAS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

According to the passage, a splash page is

A) a panel drawn with no gutter anywhere around it

B) the opening panel of any comics story

C) a single drawing given a whole sheet of paper

D) a panel whose speed lines run off the edge

E) only the opening panel of any comics story

15 ORGANIZATION / LOGIC — MULTIPLE CHOICE

To trace how the passage about how comic artists make a still picture move is organized, which quoted detail should a reader place first?

A) "Nothing on a comics page moves."

B) "They stand in for the smear an eye gets when something crosses in front of it too quickly to hold."

C) "In that next panel the rider is already out of the turn and halfway up the block."

D) "A gutter is the one part of a comic the reader has to fill in, and it is where a surprising amount of the motion is made."

E) "Speed on a page is partly a question of how much room a picture is given."

PASSAGE 4 · QUESTIONS 16–20

At first the hive behind its glass panel
looks like a crowd with nowhere left to stand.
Gold bodies cross, turn back, and cross again,
a hundred hands on one invisible task.
Then my eyes begin to find the pattern.
Nurses visit rows of waiting cells.
Builders seal one cell of honey.
A worker enters with bright dust on her legs,
then circles through a careful waggle dance,
sharing direction with the bees nearby.
The hive becomes a living clock:
each bee a hand that sweeps its measured path,
different motions keeping common time.
No bell rings out the hour inside.
No single bee can see the whole design.
Still, food arrives and wax walls rise,
and crowded movement, watched long enough,
reveals an order larger than one worker,
ticking softly on the other side of glass.

16 MAIN IDEA — MULTIPLE CHOICE

The poem mainly shows the observer learning that

A) the hive's crowded activity follows an organized pattern

B) the bees are trapped because their hive is too small

C) one worker controls every other bee in the hive

D) a glass panel prevents bees from making honey

E) the waggle dance is performed only to entertain people

17 TONE / STYLE / FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE — MULTIPLE CHOICE

Comparing the hive with a living clock chiefly emphasizes

A) the exact number of hours bees work each day

B) the hive's ability to produce a ringing sound

C) many distinct movements working together in a dependable system

D) the round shape of every honeycomb cell

E) the observer's worry that time is passing too quickly

18 TONE / STYLE / FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE — MULTIPLE CHOICE

The shift from a "crowd" in line 2 to a "pattern" in line 5 reflects a change in

A) the number of bees living inside the hive

B) the speed at which the bees can fly

C) the material from which the hive is built

D) the observer's understanding of what the bees are doing

E) the time of day when the hive is viewed

19 INFERENCE — MULTIPLE CHOICE

Lines 14-16 suggest that the hive's work succeeds because

A) a bell tells every bee when to switch jobs

B) each bee understands every task in the hive

C) the observer gives directions through the glass

D) food and wax appear without labor

E) individual bees perform connected jobs without one bee directing everything

20 VOCABULARY — MULTIPLE CHOICE

In line 18, the word "reveals" most nearly means

A) makes visible or known

B) covers completely

C) copies exactly

D) slows down

E) breaks apart

PASSAGE 5 · QUESTIONS 21–25

Colette knew the order before the bell over the door had finished ringing. Seven fifteen, a scrape of sneakers on the mat, and then Fintan at the counter with his change already counted out. One cheese twist. No bag. He had asked for the same thing every school morning for two years, and she had stopped writing it down after the first week.

"Friday," she said, because he had not asked yet and she wanted it over with. "The building is being sold. Friday is the last day."

Fintan set the coins on the glass one at a time instead of all together, which she understood. He said that was all right. He said it twice. Then he asked whether she would be baking somewhere else, and she said she did not know yet, and the oven ticked behind her as it cooled, like something settling in for a long sleep.

"Take it," she said. "Somebody ought to be making them."

He turned the card over twice. The writing ran in loops that leaned into one another, spidery and faded, and whole words had gone soft where a thumb had rubbed them for forty years. He could make out flour. He could make out the number two. The rest of it might as well have been a fence.

Colette watched him work at it and did not offer to read it aloud, and neither of them said anything for a while. He put the card in his shirt pocket, carefully, the way a person carries something they intend to come back to. Then the bell rang again behind him, and there were other people to serve.

21 MAIN IDEA — MULTIPLE CHOICE

A familiar breakfast order is interrupted by a closing notice and the gift of a worn recipe card. Which choice best expresses the story's main idea?

A) As the bakery's daily routine ends, Colette entrusts its recipe and the possibility of continuing it to Fintan.

B) Fintan learns to bake the cheese twists after Colette explains every faded word on the card.

C) Colette closes the bakery because she has already chosen a better place in which to continue baking.

D) Fintan's exact order shows why an efficient baker should memorize every regular customer's habits.

E) The unreadable recipe convinces Colette and Fintan that the bakery's traditions cannot survive its closing.

22 INFERENCE — MULTIPLE CHOICE

Fintan sets the coins down one at a time (lines 10-11) most likely because he

A) is not sure that he has counted out the right amount

B) wants Colette to notice that he has exact change

C) has been told that the shop no longer takes coins

D) has only been told that the shop no longer takes coins

E) is putting off the moment when he has to leave

23 VOCABULARY — MULTIPLE CHOICE

As used in line 18, the word "spidery" most nearly means

A) covered in dust

B) crawling with insects

C) written in dark ink

D) thin and uneven

E) only covered in dust

24 TONE / STYLE / FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE — MULTIPLE CHOICE

The comparison in lines 14-15 of the cooling oven to something settling in for a long sleep suggests that the shop is

A) about to become busier than it has ever been

B) too old for anyone to repair it now

C) coming to a stop that will last

D) warmer than it has been all week

E) only too old for anyone to repair it now

25 SUPPORTING IDEAS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which statement is made in lines 2-4 of the fiction passage about the last day of the corner bakery?

A) Lines 2-4 state: "Friday," she said, because he had not asked yet and she wanted it over with

B) Lines 2-4 state: The writing ran in loops that leaned into one another, spidery and faded, and whole words...

C) Lines 2-4 state: Seven fifteen, a scrape of sneakers on the mat, and then Fintan at the counter with...

D) Lines 2-4 state: Colette watched him work at it and did not offer to read it aloud, and neither...

E) Lines 2-4 state: Then the bell rang again behind him, and there were other people to serve

PASSAGE 6 · QUESTIONS 26–30

The gate at Quiverleaf Park opens at six, and Nico is usually the one who opens it. Nothing is waiting on the other side yet. He drives the loop road with the window down, stops at the upper trailhead, and reads the sign-in box bolted to the post there. Four cards from yesterday. Three of them have a time written in the come-back column. One does not. He notes the name and keeps it in his shirt pocket all morning.

By seven he is at his post at the permit window, a counter the size of a door with a shelf on the visitor's side. A backcountry permit is a small piece of yellow paper, and handing one over takes about six minutes. Where are you camping the first night? The second? Nico slides a map across and marks the two sites. He asks about food, and if the answer is a bag on a rope he explains, again, why a hard canister is the rule now and where to borrow one. Nobody has ever been thrilled about the canister. Everybody carries it.

Twenty-two permits go out before noon.

At four he is back at the trailhead with a clipboard, copying numbers off the counter box that clicks once for every person who steps past it. Two hundred and six today. He writes it in the log under Tuesday's two hundred and forty. The numbers look like nothing. They are not nothing. In February somebody in an office will decide how many permits this park hands out next summer and how many cars the upper lot can hold, and they will decide it out of this column of figures and no other.

Then the gate again, and the sign-in box on the way down. Nico thumbs through yesterday's cards. The one with the empty column has a time on it now, written in a different pen, eleven forty this morning. He takes the note out of his shirt pocket, folds it in half, and drops it in the trash barrel by the gate.

26 MAIN IDEA — MULTIPLE CHOICE

The day begins with an unfinished sign-in card and later includes permits, visitor figures, and a final check of the box. What does the passage mainly show?

A) A ranger's most important duty is finding missing hikers before an official search has to begin.

B) The permit window succeeds because Nico can hand out many permits without asking visitors many questions.

C) Daily visitor totals are recorded chiefly so rangers can compare which weekday is most popular.

D) A ranger's repeated recordkeeping and visitor guidance quietly support both present safety and future park decisions.

E) Rules about food canisters create needless delays for visitors who already know how to hang a bag.

27 INFERENCE — MULTIPLE CHOICE

Nico keeps the name in his shirt pocket all morning most likely because

A) he will need it when he writes the visitor count in the log

B) that hiker had not signed back in and might still be up on the trail

C) he wants to ask that hiker how badly the west trail was blocked

D) the card had been filled in under the wrong column by mistake

E) he only wants to ask that hiker how badly the west trail was blocked

28 VOCABULARY — MULTIPLE CHOICE

As used in lines 5–9, the word "post" most nearly means

A) an upright piece of wood set in the ground

B) a letter or package sent through the mail

C) only a letter or package sent through the mail

D) the place where somebody is stationed to work

E) a message put up for other people to read

29 TONE / STYLE / FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE — MULTIPLE CHOICE

The phrase "He asks about food, and if the answer is a bag on a rope" appears in lines 14-16. Which choice best describes its role in the passage?

A) It explains why Nico suspects that a hiker has failed to return.

B) It shows that visitors refuse to carry the required food canisters.

C) It introduces the visitor-count figures that Nico records late in the day.

D) It suggests that food is the only subject Nico handles during his shift.

E) It shows that Nico’s morning permit work includes checking plans and repeatedly explaining a safety rule.

30 SUPPORTING IDEAS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which statement is made in lines 2-3 of the passage about what a park ranger does between sunrise and sunset?

A) Lines 2-3 state: Nothing is waiting on the other side yet

B) Lines 2-3 state: Three of them have a time written in the come-back column

C) Lines 2-3 state: Where are you camping the first night

D) Lines 2-3 state: At four he is back at the trailhead with a clipboard, copying numbers off the counter...

E) Lines 2-3 state: He takes the note out of his shirt pocket, folds it in half, and drops it...

PASSAGE 7 · QUESTIONS 31–35

On the underside of a milkweed leaf, a monarch caterpillar stops eating. Since it hatched it has eaten nothing but milkweed, and it has shed its skin four times. Now it leaves the leaf, crawls onto a rail, and spins a small pad of silk on the underside of it. It hooks itself to that pad, lets go with every other foot, and hangs upside down in the shape of the letter J.

Then the skin comes off one last time. Underneath is a chrysalis: a smooth green case, dotted with gold near its lower end and rimmed with gold and black near its top. A hook at the rear of the case holds it to the same silk pad the caterpillar spun. For the next eight to fifteen days, nothing appears to happen at all.

Inside, almost the whole caterpillar is being taken apart. The muscles that hauled it the length of a leaf and the gut that handled all that milkweed: most of that machinery is broken down into material the body can use again. It is not, whatever the stories say, a bag of soup in there. A caterpillar does not dissolve all the way, and some of what it was is carried straight through.

The rebuilding does not start from nothing either. Long before the caterpillar hatched, small patches of cells were set aside inside it. They are called imaginal discs, and all through the weeks of feeding they sat still and did no work at all. Each one already had its assignment. This patch would become a wing. That one would become a leg, and another an antenna.

31 MAIN IDEA — MULTIPLE CHOICE

The caterpillar hangs in a J, appears still, and already carries patches of cells with future assignments. Which statement best conveys the passage's main idea?

A) A caterpillar dissolves completely inside the chrysalis before an entirely new animal forms from liquid.

B) Inside a chrysalis, much of a caterpillar is recycled while long-prepared cells build the butterfly's new structures.

C) The hard outer case shapes the wings, legs, and antennae by pressing the soft body into place.

D) Imaginal discs first appear after the caterpillar stops eating and attaches itself to the silk pad.

E) The chrysalis mainly protects an unchanged caterpillar while it waits eight to fifteen days to emerge.

32 ORGANIZATION / LOGIC — MULTIPLE CHOICE

The first two paragraphs (lines 1-13) do which of the following?

A) They explain why a caterpillar eats only milkweed and nothing else.

B) They follow the caterpillar step by step until the case is closed.

C) They compare a caterpillar's body with the body of a butterfly.

D) They give the reason a chrysalis is green rather than brown.

E) They only give the reason a chrysalis is green rather than brown.

33 VOCABULARY — MULTIPLE CHOICE

As used in line 16, the word "machinery" most nearly means

A) a set of noisy engines

B) tools kept in a shed

C) the working parts of a body

D) the plans for a hard job

E) only a set of noisy engines

34 SUPPORTING IDEAS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

According to the passage, the chrysalis is held in place by

A) the last skin the caterpillar shed, still wrapped around it

B) a thread the caterpillar wound around the rail as it crawled

C) only the last skin the caterpillar shed, still wrapped around it

D) a hook at its rear end, caught in a pad of silk

E) the gold and black rim that runs around near its top

35 SUPPORTING IDEAS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

According to the passage, the imaginal discs

A) are added to the caterpillar during the days inside the case

B) were already inside the caterpillar and did no work while it fed

C) each grow into several different parts of the adult butterfly

D) are what is left after the muscles and the gut are broken down

E) are only what is left after the muscles and the gut are broken down

PASSAGE 8 · QUESTIONS 36–40

Look at the row of digits at the end of a mailing address. It is easy to read past them. They are the most useful thing on the envelope, and the reason is worth knowing.

For most of the history of the Post Office, an address was a set of instructions for a stranger, and the stranger was a clerk. A letter to a big city landed in front of somebody who had to know that city the way you know your own block: which streets belonged to which carrier, where one route ended and the next began. That knowledge lived in the clerk's head. It took years to put there, and it left when the clerk did.

The war took it out all at once. Experienced clerks went into the army, and the people hired to replace them did not know the routes. In May of 1943 the Post Office Department gave zone numbers to 124 large cities, a digit or two written between the city and the state, so that a new clerk could sort a letter correctly without ever learning a carrier's territory. The postmaster general said as much at the time.

The zone number was not a convenience. It was a repair.

The clever part was never the digits themselves. It was where the knowledge ended up. For a century the map of the country sat inside the heads of people who had spent years learning it, and could not be hired, taught or shipped in a hurry. After 1963 the map sat on the envelope, put there by the person who wrote the letter, and anybody at all could read it.

36 MAIN IDEA — MULTIPLE CHOICE

The passage contrasts knowledge held in a clerk's memory with a map placed on an envelope. Which choice best states its central idea?

A) Wartime zone numbers were created mainly to help soldiers send letters home from unfamiliar cities.

B) Large cities received zone numbers because their streets had become too numerous for separate post offices.

C) Postal codes moved sorting knowledge from experienced clerks' memories onto each envelope, allowing new workers to route mail.

D) Postal digits replaced long street addresses with a compact code that letter writers could use by itself.

E) The national code introduced in 1963 removed the need for local carrier routes and route maps.

37 SUPPORTING IDEAS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

According to the passage, zone numbers were given to 124 large cities in 1943 because

A) mail was coming back from the army faster than clerks could sort it

B) Robert Moon had proposed a code for the whole country

C) those cities had grown too large for one post office each

D) only Robert Moon had proposed a code for the whole country

E) new clerks had replaced experienced ones who knew the routes

38 VOCABULARY — MULTIPLE CHOICE

As used in line 18, the word "repair." most nearly means

A) a payment for damage done

B) a promise made to the public

C) a way of saving money

D) only a promise made to the public

E) a fix for something that had broken

39 TONE / STYLE / FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE — MULTIPLE CHOICE

The author includes "It is easy to read past them" in line 2. How does that detail contribute to the passage?

A) It dismisses the digits as unnecessary because most readers ignore them.

B) It introduces the wartime shortage of experienced postal clerks.

C) It instructs readers to remove the digits before mailing a letter.

D) It contrasts an easily overlooked part of an address with its importance, giving readers a reason to keep reading.

E) It shows that postal clerks were unable to read ordinary street addresses.

40 SUPPORTING IDEAS MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which statement is made in lines 2-3 of the passage about where postal codes came from?

A) Lines 2-3 state: Look at the row of digits at the end of a mailing address

B) Lines 2-3 state: Experienced clerks went into the army, and the people hired to replace them did not know...

C) Lines 2-3 state: The zone number was not a convenience

D) Lines 2-3 state: After 1963 the map sat on the envelope, put there by the person who wrote the...

E) Lines 2-3 state: They are the most useful thing on the envelope, and the reason is worth knowing

STOP If you finish before time is called, check your work in this section only. Don't turn to another section.

4

SECTION 4

Verbal

60 questions · 30 minutes

DIRECTIONS

Each question has five answer choices. Choose the best answer and fill in its circle on your answer sheet. This section has two parts: synonyms, then analogies.

Part 1 · Synonyms

Each question is a word in capital letters followed by answer choices. Choose the word or phrase whose meaning is closest to the word in capital letters.

1 SYNONYMS MULTIPLE CHOICE

VAST

A) enormous
B) narrow
C) shallow
D) tiny
E) vacant

2 SYNONYMS MULTIPLE CHOICE

ATTACH

A) attack
B) connect
C) construct
D) cover
E) separate

3 SYNONYMS MULTIPLE CHOICE

VICTORY

A) contest
B) defeat
C) trophy
D) win
E) wrath

4 SYNONYMS MULTIPLE CHOICE

PORTION

A) share
B) size
C) supply
D) total
E) vow

5 SYNONYMS MULTIPLE CHOICE

FILTHY

A) clean
B) controversial
C) damp
D) dark
E) dirty

6 SYNONYMS MULTIPLE CHOICE

BOAST

A) blame
B) boost
C) brag
D) complain
E) mutter

7 SYNONYMS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

ODOR

A) aroma
B) smell
C) sound
D) taste
E) touch

8 SYNONYMS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

TOKEN

A) disguise
B) puzzle
C) sign
D) strife
E) tone

9 SYNONYMS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

OBEY

A) answer
B) declare
C) defy
D) follow
E) repeat

10 SYNONYMS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

SINCERE

A) genuine
B) polite
C) pretended
D) serious
E) sly

11 SYNONYMS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

MUTE

A) hidden
B) silent
C) solemn
D) spoken
E) unanimous

12 SYNONYMS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

PLUNGE

A) dive
B) drift
C) drip
D) float
E) splash

13 SYNONYMS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

DWELLING

A) cellar
B) doorway
C) home
D) swelling
E) village

14 SYNONYMS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

BULKY

A) bumpy
B) deep
C) empty
D) hollow
E) large

15 SYNONYMS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

CONCLUDE

A) begin
B) end
C) halt
D) include
E) interrupt

16 SYNONYMS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

RETAIN

A) keep
B) permit
C) release
D) repair
E) retrain

17 SYNONYMS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

RESTORE

A) damage
B) melt
C) repair
D) replace
E) restrain

18 SYNONYMS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

VIRTUE

A) empathy
B) goodness
C) vice
D) virus
E) wealth

19 SYNONYMS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

PACT

A) agreement
B) meeting
C) pack
D) pledge
E) quarrel

20 SYNONYMS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

NAIVE

A) clumsy
B) experienced
C) innocent
D) native
E) shy

21 SYNONYMS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

ADEQUATE

A) accurate
B) plentiful
C) scarce
D) sufficient
E) ultimate

22 SYNONYMS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

ELUDE

A) capture
B) conceal
C) delay
D) dodge
E) include

23 SYNONYMS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

ZEAL

A) doubt
B) glee
C) jealousy
D) passion
E) skill

24 SYNONYMS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

RECKLESS

A) bold
B) careless
C) cautious
D) hopeless
E) restless

25 SYNONYMS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

COERCE

A) coax
B) escort
C) force
D) insist
E) permit

26 SYNONYMS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

COMPASSION

A) alliance
B) compass
C) cruelty
D) patience
E) pity

27 SYNONYMS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

INTEGRITY

A) courage
B) deceit
C) excuse
D) honesty
E) intelligence

28 SYNONYMS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

CREDIBLE

A) believable enough to be trusted
B) certain
C) confident
D) sacred
E) uneasy

29 SYNONYMS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

ALLEVIATE

A) delay
B) ease
C) elevate
D) heal
E) worsen

30 SYNONYMS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

STRENUOUS

A) busy
B) efficient
C) idle
D) lazy
E) requiring great physical effort

Part 2 · Analogies
Each question begins with a relationship between two words. Choose the answer that completes the analogy so that it expresses the same relationship.

31 ANALOGIES — MULTIPLE CHOICE

dread is to delight as

A) worth is to value
B) baker is to oven
C) salmon is to seafood
D) broom is to tidiness
E) glee is to sorrow

32 ANALOGIES — MULTIPLE CHOICE

seize is to grab as

A) sob is to laugh
B) weep is to laugh
C) race is to move
D) erase is to delete
E) rant is to talk

33 ANALOGIES — MULTIPLE CHOICE

purchase is to buy as

A) halt is to begin
B) stomp is to step
C) sprint is to run
D) destroy is to ruin
E) shut is to open

34 ANALOGIES — MULTIPLE CHOICE

jolly is to gloomy as

A) anxious is to worried
B) rugged is to rough
C) rude is to impolite
D) old is to young
E) certain is to sure

35 ANALOGIES MULTIPLE CHOICE

rigid is to stiff as

A) jolly is to gloomy
B) tall is to short
C) bold is to timid
D) rich is to poor
E) clumsy is to awkward

36 ANALOGIES MULTIPLE CHOICE

fierce is to violent as

A) snug is to cozy
B) sleepy is to awake
C) dull is to sharp
D) sturdy is to fragile
E) vacant is to full

37 ANALOGIES MULTIPLE CHOICE

spinach is to vegetable as

A) nickel is to metal
B) baking is to browning
C) keyboard is to laptop
D) ceramist is to kiln
E) dentist is to drill

38 ANALOGIES MULTIPLE CHOICE

zipper is to jacket as

A) shorts is to garment
B) daffodil is to flower
C) core is to pear
D) alarm is to waking
E) breakfast is to lunch

39 ANALOGIES MULTIPLE CHOICE

superb is to inferior as

A) hardy is to tough
B) bold is to brave
C) fierce is to gentle
D) delighted is to pleased
E) pitch-black is to dark

40 ANALOGIES MULTIPLE CHOICE

chapel is to building as

A) sill is to window
B) pocket is to apron
C) batter is to bat
D) stem is to daisy
E) goalie is to athlete

41 ANALOGIES MULTIPLE CHOICE

final is to first as

A) gradual is to abrupt
B) silent is to quiet
C) genuine is to real
D) dazzling is to bright
E) ragged is to torn

42 ANALOGIES MULTIPLE CHOICE

whisker is to cat as

A) cricket is to insect
B) seed is to sunflower
C) mural is to artwork
D) chapel is to building
E) chick is to chicken

43 ANALOGIES MULTIPLE CHOICE

cottage is to house as

A) lock is to security
B) denim is to fabric
C) whisker is to cat
D) clip is to clipboard
E) mountain is to hill

44 ANALOGIES MULTIPLE CHOICE

kneecap is to knee as

A) loss is to sadness
B) cottage is to house
C) guppy is to fish
D) braking is to slowing
E) core is to pear

45 ANALOGIES MULTIPLE CHOICE

chimney is to house as

A) fan is to airflow
B) carrot is to vegetable
C) author is to writer
D) boiling is to steam
E) battery is to flashlight

46 ANALOGIES MULTIPLE CHOICE

cooling is to hardening as

A) humidity is to dampness
B) seed is to melon
C) sprout is to plant
D) frog is to amphibian
E) oxygen is to element

47 ANALOGIES MULTIPLE CHOICE

scarf is to accessory as

A) button is to blouse
B) drawer is to cabinet
C) legend is to story
D) humor is to laughter
E) seed is to sunflower

48 ANALOGIES MULTIPLE CHOICE

thermometer is to monitor as

A) beaker is to broadcast
B) calculator is to sand
C) awl is to pierce
D) paddle is to print
E) stylus is to water

49 ANALOGIES MULTIPLE CHOICE

file is to smooth as

A) ruler is to prune
B) level is to pluck
C) zester is to organize
D) zester is to zest
E) spatula is to weed

50 ANALOGIES MULTIPLE CHOICE

arctic is to cool as

A) uneasy is to worried
B) savage is to tame
C) nimble is to quick
D) honest is to untrue
E) blinding is to bright

51 ANALOGIES MULTIPLE CHOICE

piercing is to sharp as

A) dazzling is to bright
B) splendid is to wonderful
C) devoted is to loyal
D) rude is to kind
E) dreary is to lively

52 ANALOGIES MULTIPLE CHOICE

backpack is to transport as

A) sunscreen is to print
B) damper is to quiet
C) ruler is to prune
D) camera is to prune
E) binder is to plant

53 ANALOGIES MULTIPLE CHOICE

palette is to blend as

A) easel is to compute
B) pad is to cushion
C) vise is to observe
D) ruler is to prune
E) spatula is to weed

54 ANALOGIES MULTIPLE CHOICE

hoard is to save as

A) restore is to fix
B) release is to free
C) dodge is to avoid
D) obsess is to think
E) observe is to ignore

55 ANALOGIES MULTIPLE CHOICE

invertebrate is to spineless as

A) optimist is to meat-eating
B) pessimist is to factual
C) pessimist is to four-footed
D) optimist is to wasteful
E) herbivore is to plant-eating

56 ANALOGIES MULTIPLE CHOICE

pianist is to keyboard as

A) mechanic is to ratchet
B) limerick is to poem
C) lobster is to crustacean
D) childhood is to adulthood
E) rind is to pumpkin

57 ANALOGIES MULTIPLE CHOICE

pharmacist is to scale as

A) iris is to eye
B) loafer is to shoe
C) clarinetist is to reed
D) sole is to sneaker
E) fermentation is to gas

58 ANALOGIES MULTIPLE CHOICE

resistance is to heating as

A) mechanic is to ratchet
B) cygnet is to swan
C) dehydration is to thirst
D) duplex is to house
E) axle is to wagon

59 ANALOGIES MULTIPLE CHOICE

pollination is to seeds as

A) husk is to corn
B) departure is to arrival
C) antenna is to router
D) refraction is to distortion
E) tentacle is to octopus

60 ANALOGIES MULTIPLE CHOICE

enrollment is to graduation as

A) raincoat is to coat
B) gauntlet is to glove
C) pianist is to keyboard
D) spider is to arachnid
E) opening is to closing

STOP If you finish before time is called, check your work in this section only. Don't turn to another section.

5

SECTION 5

Quantitative 2

25 questions · 30 minutes

DIRECTIONS

Each question has five answer choices. Choose the best answer and fill in its circle on your answer sheet. Work the problems in your test book; scratch paper and calculators are not allowed. Figures are drawn as accurately as possible unless a note says otherwise.

1 NUMBER SENSE AND OPERATIONS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

A garden club has 4,050 seeds in its packets and has planted 1,867 of them. How many of the seeds has the club not planted yet?

A) 1,867

B) 1908.50

C) 2,183

D) 2,283

E) 3,817

2 NUMBER SENSE AND OPERATIONS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

For the reading worksheet: 1°F, then +12° and −9°. Find final temperature.

A) -20

B) -8

C) -2

D) 3

E) 4

3 NUMBER SENSE AND OPERATIONS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

A ball of bread dough 6 centimeters high is left to rise, and it rises to 250% of its starting height. By how many centimeters does the dough rise?

A) 9

B) 15

C) 21

D) 105

E) 150

4 NUMBER SENSE AND OPERATIONS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

A beehive holds 25 frames of honeycomb. The hive stands 3 feet off the ground, and each full frame weighs 4 pounds. The beekeeper harvests 20% of the frames. How many frames does the beekeeper harvest?

A) 2

B) 3

C) 4

D) 5

E) 20

5 ALGEBRA — MULTIPLE CHOICE

A water station refills coolers between events. Each cooler takes 9 bottles of water, 6 coolers are refilled, and 4 extra bottles are set aside for the judges. How many bottles are used in all?

A) 58

B) 63

C) 90

D) 216

E) 261

6 ALGEBRA — MULTIPLE CHOICE

The trip sheet splits the students into equal groups, one adult to each group. Rounded to the nearest ten, the sheet says 60 students are going. Which of these could NOT be the true number of students?

A) 27.50

B) 55

C) 58

D) 64

E) 65

7 DATA ANALYSIS AND PROBABILITY — MULTIPLE CHOICE

For the youth worksheet: 11 shirts × 8 pants × 7 shoes. How many outfits?

A) 77

B) 88

C) 609

D) 616

E) 627

8 ALGEBRA — MULTIPLE CHOICE

For the algebra lesson, evaluate 5x + 5 for x = 12. Find the result.

A) 17

B) 22

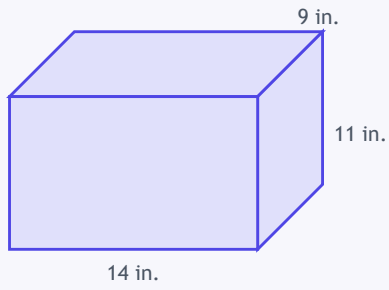
C) 55

D) 60

E) 65

9 ALGEBRA — MULTIPLE CHOICE

Date stamps are packed for shipping in cube-shaped boxes 4 inches on every edge, and no box may be cut or squashed to make it fit. The shipping box they go into is shown below.



Inside measurements of the shipping box.

How many of the cube-shaped boxes fit inside?

A) 3.60

B) 6

C) 12

D) 21

E) 36

10 NUMBER SENSE AND OPERATIONS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

For the art lesson, find 40% of 800 square feet. What area?

A) 40

B) 160

C) 320

D) 328

E) 480

11 ALGEBRA — MULTIPLE CHOICE

Before the three-legged race, each pair of runners picks one of 4 starting lanes and one of 3 ribbon colors. How many different lane-and-color pairings are possible?

A) 2.40

B) 7

C) 9

D) 12

E) 24

12 GEOMETRY AND MEASUREMENT — MULTIPLE CHOICE

For the biology lesson: radius 161 cm and π = 22/7. Find circumference.

A) 506

B) 690

C) 851

D) 1,012

E) 1,173

13 ALGEBRA — MULTIPLE CHOICE

For the book-club lesson, solve x/18 = 60/4. Find x.

A) 33

B) 42

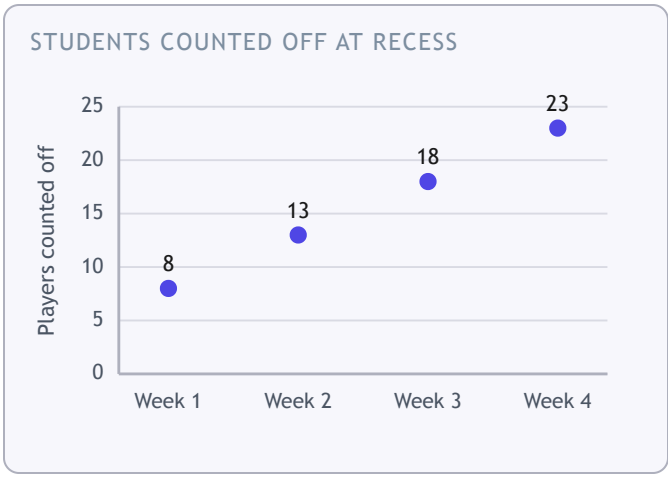
C) 72

D) 252

E) 270

14 DATA ANALYSIS AND PROBABILITY — MULTIPLE CHOICE

At recess the soccer teams are picked by counting off, and the number of students counted off has climbed by the same amount every week. The first four weeks are plotted below.



If the climb keeps up, how many students will be counted off in week 6?

A) 21.50

B) 28

C) 33

D) 38

E) 43

15 NUMBER SENSE AND OPERATIONS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

A choir of 60 singers is divided into soprano, alto, and bass parts in the ratio 7 : 6 : 2. The figure below shows the equal parts of that division, with the bass parts shaded.



2 of the 15 equal parts are shaded.

The equal parts are the parts of the ratio 7 : 6 : 2. The shaded parts are the bass parts.

How many of the singers sing bass?

A) 8
B) 20
C) 24
D) 25
E) 52

16 NUMBER SENSE AND OPERATIONS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

A square sheet of origami paper is creased into 5 equal columns, and 3 of the columns are colored before the crane is folded. The same sheet is then creased into 40 equal parts of the same size as each other. How many of those 40 parts are colored?

A) 8
B) 11
C) 15
D) 16
E) 24

17 DATA ANALYSIS AND PROBABILITY — MULTIPLE CHOICE

For the community lesson, add 4 visitor counts: 30, 30, 31, 37. Find the total.

A) 127
B) 128
C) 129
D) 130
E) 158

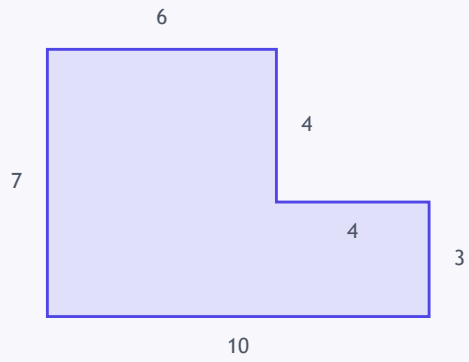
18 ALGEBRA — MULTIPLE CHOICE

For the debate lesson, continue 10, 18, 26, 34. Find the fifth term.

A) 34
B) 41
C) 42
D) 43
E) 44

19 GEOMETRY AND MEASUREMENT — MULTIPLE CHOICE

A greenhouse shelf has the shape drawn below, and the side lengths printed with the drawing are in feet.



All angles are right angles.

How many square feet does the shelf cover?

A) 3
B) 30
C) 34
D) 54
E) 70

20 NUMBER SENSE AND OPERATIONS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

For the drama lesson: -2°F, then +22° and −8°. Find final temperature.

A) -32

B) -16

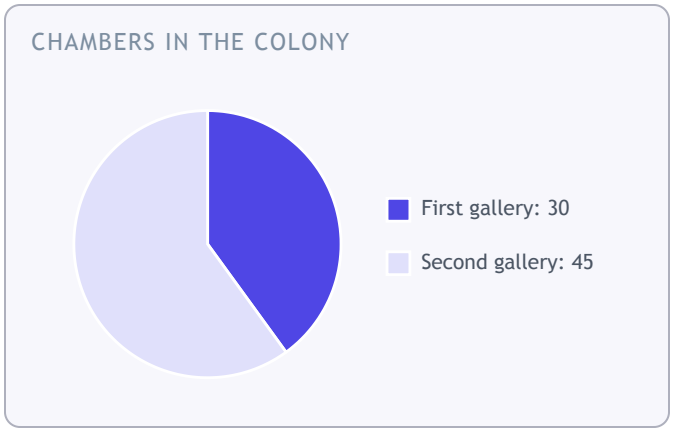
C) -10

D) 12

E) 14

21 DATA ANALYSIS AND PROBABILITY — MULTIPLE CHOICE

The circle graph below shows how the chambers of an ant colony are shared between its two galleries. A researcher wants to divide the chambers into survey groups so that every group takes the same number of chambers from the first gallery and the same number from the second, with none left over. What is the greatest number of groups she can make?



A) 9

B) 15

C) 30

D) 75

E) 90

22 NUMBER SENSE AND OPERATIONS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

Looking through a microscope, a student counts 80 cells in the first field of view and 45 cells in the second field of view. In the first field of view, 40% of the cells are dividing. How many cells in the first field of view are dividing?

A) 18

B) 32

C) 40

D) 48

E) 84

23 GEOMETRY AND MEASUREMENT — MULTIPLE CHOICE

A tile design turns a quarter turn at each corner. One tile is the regular hexagon shown below.

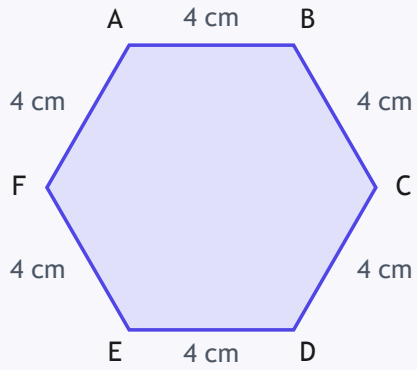


Figure not drawn to scale.

A regular hexagon: all six sides are equal and all six angles are equal.

How many lines of symmetry does the tile have?

A) 3

B) 6

C) 9

D) 12

E) 21

24 GEOMETRY AND MEASUREMENT — MULTIPLE CHOICE

For the garden lesson: triangle base 12 and height 7 centimeters. Determine area.

A) 19

B) 21

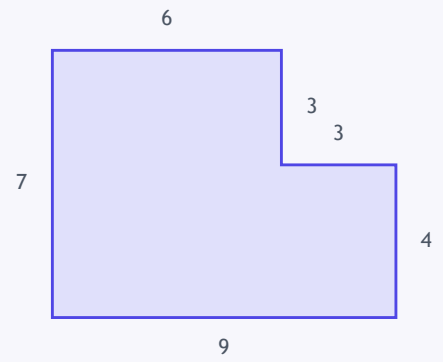
C) 35

D) 38

E) 42

25 GEOMETRY AND MEASUREMENT — MULTIPLE CHOICE

At the listening station, students take turns at headphones set around the edge of the table. The table has the shape shown below, and every corner is a right angle.



All angles are right angles.

What is the distance around the table, in feet?

A) 32

B) 35

C) 36

D) 54

E) 63

STOP If you finish before time is called, check your work in this section only. Don't turn to another section.

6

SECTION 6

Experimental

16 questions · 15 minutes · unscored

DIRECTIONS

This section tries out new questions for future tests. It does not count toward your score, but treat it like any other section. Each question has five answer choices. Choose the best answer and fill in its circle on your answer sheet.

1 SYNONYMS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

PESSIMISTIC

A) expecting the worse outcome
B) hesitant
C) negative
D) sacred
E) uneasy

2 SYNONYMS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

DROWN

A) drip
B) pour
C) sail
D) to die under water
E) wade

3 SYNONYMS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

PARAMOUNT

A) essential
B) ideal
C) more important than anything else
D) primary
E) special

4 ANALOGIES — MULTIPLE CHOICE

hardy is to tough as

A) slender is to thin
B) spotless is to filthy
C) splendid is to dreadful
D) fierce is to gentle
E) sleepy is to awake

5 ANALOGIES — MULTIPLE CHOICE

hoist is to lower as

A) obey is to follow
B) drench is to soak
C) haul is to pull
D) reveal is to hide
E) postpone is to delay

6 ANALOGIES — MULTIPLE CHOICE

barn is to building as

A) broom is to tidiness
B) white is to egg
C) peel is to banana
D) goalie is to glove
E) baker is to cook

PASSAGE 1 · QUESTIONS 7–11

Begin with the paper, because in this town the paper comes first. Washi is made by hand from the inner bark of a few trees and shrubs, the paper mulberry most often. The bark is soaked, beaten soft, and spread thin across water, and what makes the finished sheet unusual is the length of the fibers caught inside it.

Ordinary paper is milled from wood pulp, and its fibers are short. The fibers in washi are long, and they cross and lock, so a sheet can be hauled at without tearing the way an ordinary sheet tears. In 2014 the making of washi was added to a United Nations list of the world's living cultural treasures. In Hamamatsu, a city on the coast of Shizuoka, it is also the stuff a neighborhood glues onto a frame every spring.

Then the bamboo. The spars that hold the paper open are split out of bamboo poles and shaved by hand until they bend evenly from end to end. A spar with one stiff place in it will not bow there; it will fold, and a folded spar takes the whole kite over on one side. So the maker sights along a strip, shaves it, sights again, and only then lashes the crossed spars where they meet. The paper goes on last, and last of all the neighborhood's crest is painted across it in a few enormous strokes.

Then the fighting begins, and that is not a figure of speech. These are kenka-dako, fighting kites. Each line is hemp rope, and a team flies its kite until its own rope lies across a rival's. After that the work is all down on the ground. Crews haul in and let out, haul in and let out, dragging one rope back and forth over the other, and the two saw at each other until one gives. A kite whose rope has parted drifts down over the dunes, and a crowd of two million across the three days watches it come.

7 INFERENCE — MULTIPLE CHOICE

The passage suggests that washi suits a kite better than ordinary paper does because

A) it is spread thin across water while it is being made

B) it is only spread thin across water while it is being made

C) it is made by hand instead of by machine

D) it was added to a United Nations list of living cultural treasures

E) its long fibers cross and lock, so a sheet takes a hard pull without tearing

8 INFERENCE — MULTIPLE CHOICE

The passage suggests that one stiff place in a spar spoils a kite because

A) the stiff place makes that whole side of the kite too heavy

B) paper cannot be glued down over a spar that is not smooth

C) a crest cannot be painted straight across a frame that is uneven

D) the spar folds there instead of curving evenly, and the kite leans over

E) only a crest cannot be painted straight across a frame that is uneven

9 MAIN IDEA — MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which choice best states the main focus of the passage about the kite makers of a Japanese festival town?

A) the plants and animals that supply a kite maker with materials

B) the reason the Hamamatsu festival is held in the first week of May

C) the slow handwork behind a kite and the contest that finally tests it

D) the way a crowd of two million is handled over three days of a festival

E) only the way a crowd of two million is handled over three days of a festival

10 VOCABULARY — MULTIPLE CHOICE

In line 5 of the passage about the kite makers of a Japanese festival town, the word "unusual" most nearly means

A) not of the usual kind

B) swift

C) sweet

D) considerable

E) raw

11 VOCABULARY — MULTIPLE CHOICE

In line 27, "parted" most nearly means

A) moved aside to let something through

B) said goodbye and went off

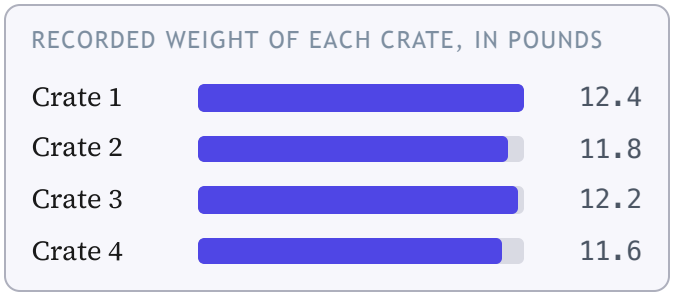
C) shared out among several people

D) only said goodbye and went off

E) broken in two

12 NUMBER SENSE AND OPERATIONS — MULTIPLE CHOICE

A market stall weighs four crates of squash. The bar graph below records what each crate weighed.



Each weight is rounded to the nearest whole pound before it goes on the order form. A restaurant orders 20 crates of the same kind. Using that rounded weight, how many pounds does the order form show?

A) 240

B) 248

C) 250

D) 260

E) 520

13 ALGEBRA — MULTIPLE CHOICE

A gardener has $20 to spend at the garden stand. A watering can costs $8.50, a bag of soil costs $6.75, and a packet of seeds costs $2.25. If the gardener buys all three, how much money is left?

A) $1.15

B) $2.25

C) $2.50

D) $4.75

E) $11.50

14 GEOMETRY AND MEASUREMENT — MULTIPLE CHOICE

Clay is rolled into coils of equal length and laid end to end to form the border of a rectangle. The border is 96 centimeters of clay in all, and each of the two long sides measures 30 centimeters. How many centimeters long is each short side?

A) 3.60

B) 18

C) 24

D) 33

E) 36

15 DATA ANALYSIS AND PROBABILITY — MULTIPLE CHOICE

A bus station numbers its departure bays in blocks of ten. The stem-and-leaf plot below shows the six bays in use this hour.

Stem	Leaves
0	4 7 8
1	1 5 8

Key: 1 | 5 = bay 15

The bus in bay 18 then departs. What is the median of the bay numbers still in use?

A) 5.50

B) 8

C) 9

D) 9.5

E) 11

16 ALGEBRA — MULTIPLE CHOICE

A carton holds 30 eggs. The same number of eggs is used on each of 4 days, and as many eggs are used as the rule allows. How many eggs are left in the carton at the end of the four days?

A) -28

B) 2

C) 4

D) 7

E) 28

STOP If you finish before time is called, check your work in this section only. Don't turn to another section.

QUICK REFERENCE

Answer Key

Correct answers by section. Raw score = correct − ¼ × wrong (skips count 0).

SECTION 2 · QUANTITATIVE 1

1 D	2 C	3 D	4 D	5 E
6 E	7 C	8 A	9 D	10 E
11 A	12 D	13 B	14 C	15 A
16 C	17 A	18 E	19 E	20 B
21 D	22 B	23 C	24 E	25 B

SECTION 3 · READING

1 B	2 B	3 C	4 A	5 A	6 A	7 E	8 A	9 C	10 D
11 E	12 B	13 D	14 C	15 A	16 A	17 C	18 D	19 E	20 A
21 A	22 E	23 D	24 C	25 C	26 D	27 B	28 D	29 E	30 A
31 B	32 B	33 C	34 D	35 B	36 C	37 E	38 E	39 D	40 E

SECTION 4 · VERBAL

1 A	2 B	3 D	4 A	5 E	6 C	7 B	8 C	9 D	10 A
11 B	12 A	13 C	14 E	15 B	16 A	17 C	18 B	19 A	20 C
21 D	22 D	23 D	24 B	25 C	26 E	27 D	28 A	29 B	30 E
31 E	32 D	33 D	34 D	35 E	36 A	37 A	38 C	39 C	40 E
41 A	42 B	43 B	44 E	45 E	46 A	47 C	48 C	49 D	50 E
51 A	52 B	53 B	54 D	55 E	56 A	57 C	58 C	59 D	60 E

SECTION 5 · QUANTITATIVE 2

1 C	2 E	3 A	4 D	5 A
6 E	7 D	8 E	9 C	10 C
11 D	12 D	13 E	14 C	15 A
16 E	17 B	18 C	19 D	20 D
21 B	22 B	23 B	24 E	25 A

SECTION 6 · EXPERIMENTAL (UNSCORED)

1 A	2 D	3 C	4 A	5 D
6 E	7 E	8 D	9 C	10 A
11 E	12 A	13 C	14 B	15 B
16 B				

SCORING WORKSHEET

Score your test

Check your answers against the key, then fill in this table. Leave out the experimental section and the writing sample.

SCORE AREA	QUESTIONS	CORRECT	WRONG	RAW SCORE (CORRECT − ¼ × WRONG)
Verbal	60			
Quantitative (sections 2 + 5)	50			
Reading	40			

Turn raw scores into scaled scores. Middle Level scaled scores run 440–710 per section. Enter your raw scores in the free SSAT score calculator at **test-ninjas.com/ssat-score-calculator** to see estimated scaled scores and your total. The official conversion is set by equating each test form and isn't published, so treat the result as an estimate.

Keep your momentum. Review every question you missed in the Detailed Answer Key, then practice your weakest section with full-length SSAT tests and explained questions at **test-ninjas.com/ssat**.

TEST NINJAS PRACTICE ASSESSMENT

End of Practice Test

You have reached the end of this document. Review your work only when your instructor or testing conditions allow.

Test Ninjas SSAT® Middle Level Practice Test 1

TEST NINJAS · SSAT-ML-T01 · 2026.10

Published by Test Ninjas · test-ninjas.com

© 2026 Test Ninjas. All rights reserved.

SSAT® is a registered trademark of the Enrollment Management Association, which is not affiliated with, and does not endorse, this product.